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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

Office of Exhibits

Summaries of four Exhibits

No. 1 - RUNTS

A booth section exhibit showing the causes of runts in livestock.

No. 2 - HOG CHOLERA

A booth section exhibit showing our annual loss and how to prevent it.

No. 3 - FLUSHING FWES

A booth section exhibit showing the increase in twins due to flushing.

No. 4 - CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

A booth section exhibit showing methods of control and prevention.

Specifications

Size - - - - - 8 ft. long by 58 in. wide.  
Floor Space - - - - - Used as end panels between  
Shipping Weight (2 per crate) 275 lbs. (booths.  
Electrical Requirements - None.



## RUNTS

How It Looks: A section exhibit which tells by text illustrated by four enlarged pictures the main causes of runts, in cattle, hogs and sheep.

What It Tells: Cause and Remedy. This exhibit presents pictorially results of the Department's inquiry into this practical livestock question. It shows that inferior breeding and poor feeding are the chief causes of runty livestock and that the suckling period is the critical time in an animal's life. Parasites and insect pests are other causes of runtiness.

## HOG CHOLERA

How It Looks: Near the top of this section exhibit, is a greatly enlarged reproduction of a paid bank check representing the annual loss due to hog cholera. Below the check are two pictures showing the difference in appearance between a healthy hog and one affected with cholera. Another picture shows the proper method of placing individual hog pens.

What It Tells: What hog cholera costs the country in hogs, labor, and wasted feed is the topic of this exhibit. The \$39,000,000 annual loss can largely be avoided through sanitation and the use of the preventive serum treatment. A pictorial comparison is made of a victim of hog cholera and a healthy hog.

## FLUSHING EWES

How It Looks: The center of the section is taken up by two large colored pictures. One flock of ewes was unflushed and the other flock was properly flushed. Directions for flushing and the proper method of feeding and the results of six years of experimental work are given in the text.

What It Tells: An excellent example of the benefits to be derived by the judicious use of the proper feed at the right time is given by the results of investigations by the Department with flushing of ewes to increase the lamb crop. The results of six years' experi-



mental work show that 100 flushed ewes produced 146 lambs, while 100 unflushed ewes produced only 128. The flushing should begin at least two weeks before breeding and continue until conception. Ewes should gain at least seven pounds during the flushing period. Fresh grass pastures, soy beans and cowpeas are excellent flushing feeds. Mixed grain or oats should be used when pastures are dry and fresh foliage is not available.

### CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

How It Looks: In this section exhibit two large colored pictures of barns and barnyards represent conditions where contagious abortion is liable to occur and where it is not liable to happen. The text tells how the disease is spread and how to handle an affected herd.

What It Tells: How to Fight It. Abortion is incurable by any known medicinal remedies, but by understanding the nature of the disease and how infection is carried, livestock owners may prevent its introduction. As pointed out in the exhibit, this disease is spread by aborted calves, afterbirths and discharges which contain millions of abortion germs. It is readily contracted by cows through feed contaminated with abortion germs. It causes countless "non-breeders" in the infected herd.

The following directions are given for handling an affected herd:

Provide maternity stalls for all cows at time of calving.

Isolate all "aborters" until all discharges cease.

Destroy every possible source of infection.

Regard every discharging cow as a menace to the herd.

As with all diseases, prevention is the wisest measure. Prevention of contagious abortion depends on knowledge of the disease and sanitation. New animals should never be admitted to a herd from doubtful sources.

### Where to Get Information

The following publications may be obtained free of charge from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Farmers' Bulletin 1131 - Raising Sheep on Temporary  
Pastures  
Farmers' Bulletin 790 - Contagious Abortion  
U.S.D.A. Bulletin 996 - Flushing and Other Means of  
Increasing Lamb Yields  
Farmers' Bulletin 834 - Hog Cholera, Prevention and  
Treatment

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